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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/777,293	02/12/2004	Carl Kaoru Sakamoto	700.002US01	5279

7590 04/19/2007  
Fogg and Associates, LLC  
P.O. Box 581339  
Minneapolis, MN 55458-1339

EXAMINER
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KASZTEJNA, MATTHEW JOHN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3739

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/19/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/777,293

Applicant(s)

SAKAMOTO, CARL KAORU

Examiner

Matthew J. Kasztejna

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 September 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Notice of Amendment*

In response to the amendment filed on February 2, 2007, amended claims 1, 13, 22 and 27-28 are acknowledged. The current rejections of the claims are *withdrawn*.

The following new grounds of rejection are set forth:

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,623,425 to Cartledge et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,095,972 to Sakamoto in further view of U.S. patent No. 5,406,941 to Roberts.

In regards to claims 1-3, 13, 18, 20-25 and 27-31, Cartledge et al. discloses a laryngoscope blade comprising: a main blade portion 20 having a posterior surface, a distal end and proximal end, the main blade portion being relatively straight between the distal end and the proximal end; a blade tip extending from the distal end of the main blade portion, the blade tip being at a select angle with relation to the posterior surface of the main blade portion (see Fig. 5); a first tongue displacement plate coupled to the main blade portion along a length of the blade; a second tongue displacement plate extending from the first tongue displacement plate in a direction that is away from the main blade portion (see Fig. 7), wherein the second tongue displacement plate and the

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first tongue displacement plate are adapted to work together to displace a patient's tongue during use of the laryngoscope, the second tongue displacement plate having at least one rounded corner; and a blade base coupled to the proximal end of the blade (see Figs. 4-5). Cartledge et al. is silent with respect to wherein the blade tip having a width that is flared wider in a first direction than a width of the main blade portion.

Sakamoto teaches of an analogous laryngoscope having a blade 10 with a main blade portion having a posterior surface, a distal end and a proximal end and a blade tip 12 extending from the distal end of the main blade portion (see Figure 2). Figures 2, 7 and 8 show that the blade tip 12 is flared wider in a first direction than a width of the main blade portion and can be positioned at a select, obtuse angle with respect to the posterior surface of the main blade portion (see Figure 19 and col. 5, lines 15-25). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to flare the blade tip in the apparatus of Cartledge et al. to give the tip more surface area to spread apart a patient's throat tissue and to stabilize the epiglottis while displacing it anteriorly as taught by Sakamoto (see Col. 2, lines 50-60). Furthermore, Cartledge et al. are silent with respect to wherein the relatively straight main blade portion extends from the blade base at generally a right angle. Roberts teach of an analogous laryngoscope wherein the blade is adjustable between a straight surface and a curved surface depending upon the preference of the physician (see Figs. 1, 4 and 6). Thus, Roberts demonstrates the desirability of having a laryngoscope operable with either a curved or straight blade. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have the blade extend at a right angle from the blade base in the

apparatus of Cartledge et al. to better accommodate different pharyngeal configurations of various patients as taught by Roberts.

**In regards to claims 4, 14 and 26**, Cartledge et al. discloses a laryngoscope blade further comprising: the blade base having a bottom portion, the bottom portion having a channel; and the proximal end of the main blade portion being received in the channel of bottom portion of the blade base, wherein the main blade portion proximate the proximal end does not extend below the bottom portion of the blade base to allow clearance for a patient's teeth during use (see Figs. 2 and 5).

**In regards to claim 5**, Cartledge et al. discloses a laryngoscope blade, wherein the second tongue displacement plate has a displacement length that is significantly shorter than a length of the main blade (see Figs. 5 and 8).

**In regards to claim 6**, Cartledge et al. discloses a laryngoscope blade, wherein the first tongue displacement plate extends generally at perpendicular angle from the main blade portion (see Fig. 4).

**In regards to claim 7**, Cartledge et al. discloses a laryngoscope blade, further comprising: the first tongue displacement plate having a first cutout portion proximate the proximal end of the blade to allow clearance of a patient's top teeth during use (see Figs. 3-5).

**In regards to claims 8-9**, Cartledge et al. discloses a laryngoscope blade, further comprising: the first tongue displacement plate having a second cut out portion approximate the distal end of the blade (see Figs. 3-5). Sakamoto discloses a blade in a semi-circle (see Fig. 6).

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**In regards to claims 10 and 16**, Cartledge et al. discloses a laryngoscope blade, further comprising: the second tongue displacement plate extending generally at a perpendicular angle from the first tongue displacement plate in a direction away from the main blade portion (see Figs. 3-5 and 8).

**In regards to claims 11 and 19**, Cartledge et al. discloses a laryngoscope blade 9, wherein the second tongue displacement plate generally extends from the first tongue displacement plate in a direction that is opposite the first direction of the flared blade tip (see Figs. 3-5 and 8).

**In regards to claim 12**, Cartledge et al. discloses a laryngoscope blade, wherein the second tongue displacement plate and the first tongue displacement plate are generally flat in shape (see Figs. 3-5 and 8).

**In regards to claims 15 and 17**, Cartledge et al. discloses a laryngoscope blade, wherein the length of the first tongue displacement plate is less than half the length of the main blade portion and wherein the second tongue displacement plate extends from the first tongue displacement plate at generally a perpendicular angle (see Fig. 4).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

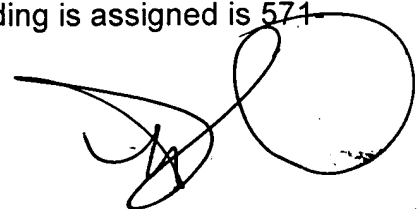
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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew J. Kasztejna whose telephone number is (571) 272-6086. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 8:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Linda C.M. Dvorak can be reached on (571) 272-4764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



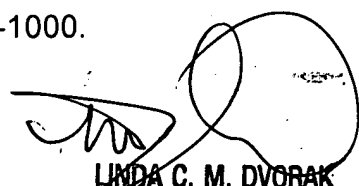
LINDA C. M. DVORAK  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
GROUP 3700

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MJK 

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LINDA C. M. DVORAK  
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